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thence must produce a British consular certificate that they have resided in the town for fifteen days immediately preceding their departure, and also a medical certificate that they are in good health.

By order.

JOHN C. KING,  
*Secretary to the Board.*

JAPAN.

*Discontinuance of inspection of passengers and their effects embarking at Hiogo for the United States.*

HIOGO (KOBE), JAPAN, *November 21, 1895.*

SIR: Confirming my dispatch to the Department of State numbered 33, dated the 9th instant, covering "Report on cholera and the methods employed in enforcing the Quarantine Laws and Regulations of the United States applicable thereto in the consular district of Osaka and Hiogo (Kobe), Japan," etc., etc., I have the honor to state that, having this day received an official communication from his excellency, Kohey Suh, chiji of Hiogo Ken, a translated copy of which is inclosed herewith and marked No. 1, in which I am notified that cholera heretofore prevailing in epidemic form in this consular district has ceased, no cases having been reported since the 6th instant, I take pleasure in saying that on and after Saturday, November 23, 1895, the inspection of passengers and their effects embarking at this port on vessels destined to some port in the United States required by Department of State circular dated May 10, 1893, and paragraphs 3 and 4 of article 2, Quarantine Regulations, Treasury Department, pamphlet issued April 24, 1894, will be discontinued. I have notified his excellency the United States minister at Tokio, the consul-general of the United States at Kanagawa, and the United States consul at Nagasaki of my action in this regard by dispatches mailed this day, paragraphs 6, 7, and 8 of article 4, Quarantine Laws and Regulations, Treasury Department, April 26, 1894, still obtains.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAS. F. CONNELLY,  
*United States Consul.*

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

[EXPLANATORY NOTE.—The translation of the Japanese words "shi," "guns," and "chiji," used in this dispatch, is as follows: "Shi, meaning city; "guns," meaning counties; "chiji," meaning governor.]

HIOGO HENCHO HIOGO, *November 20, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the cholera which prevailed in this prefecture has at present entirely disappeared. Not a single case has appeared in Kobe Shi since October 27, and in other shi and guns since the 6th instant.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

KOHEY SUH,  
*Chiji of Hiogo Ken.*

JAS. F. CONNELLY,  
*United States Consul.*

*Discontinuance of quarantine of steerage passengers for the United States and of disinfection of their baggage.*

YOKOHAMA, *December 6, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to report, that in view of the almost total disappearance of cholera from Japan, and from such parts of China as are in any direct communication with the United States, via Japanese ports,

as well as of the fact that, since November 1, there has been but one suspicious case in Yokohama, and that very early in the month just passed. I have considered it my duty to advise the consul-general to relax the precautions recently enforced, under the United States Quarantine Laws and Regulations, so far as to do away with the five days' quarantine, and disinfection of effects of steerage passengers, substituting therefor a rigid inspection of both persons and baggage, as regards all on board every ship bound for the United States.

The decline of the epidemic throughout the country, subsequent to November 14, the date of the last complete report forwarded to you, has been so rapid that the Home Department, from that day, ceased to issue its weekly bulletins. At present, for the whole empire, including the Lieu Kieu Islands, which were latest invaded by cholera, and in which it is lingering longest, the total of new cases is but 6 or 7 per diem.

My confidence in the rigid application and efficiency of the system employed by the native authorities in combatting the disease has had great influence in deciding me to advocate the suspension of disinfection and quarantine, the more so as, with the diminution of the number of cases to be dealt with, increases the ability of the Japanese sanitary officials to apply their system of control thoroughly. This system includes, briefly, the isolation of the sick, cremation of the dead, destruction, or, where the articles are of value and facilities for the process exist, the disinfection by steam of all material even suspected of contamination, and five days' isolation, with disinfection, of all persons who may, by any possibility, have come in contact with the disease, even when in a mild form.

That these precautions are successfully and intelligently and conscientiously enforced is shown by the results of their working during the recent epidemic. The malignancy of type of the disease of this year is shown by its mortality of 70.46 per cent, and its extent by the fact that every province in the entire Empire has been attacked. This wide-spread invasion was due to the peculiar and unusual method of introduction of the malady, through the medium of the troops and coolies returning, post bellum, from China, where the disease first broke out, to their homes throughout Japan. Not only was every province affected, but in nearly all of these were many individual foci of infection, and yet the sanitary administration was able to limit the epidemic to a total of some 56,000 cases in a population of over 40,000,000. A few years ago the introduction of cholera into one of the several large cities this year attacked would have entailed the occurrence of almost or quite as many cases in that single urban district.

I believe that the danger of personal transmission of infection can now, and certainly until next spring, be considered as at a minimum; but the same does not apply to those articles of which the shipment from this port has during the epidemic been prohibited, especially bulbs, plants, and food products of unknown origin, the exportation of which to the United States is still interdicted for reasons which will be manifest to you.

I may add, in conclusion, that the minister of Hawaii at Tokyo, an American gentleman of great intelligence, long resident in Japan, and thoroughly familiar with the history and behavior of epidemic disease in this country, though under instructions from his Government, stringent to excess as regards sanitary matters, has simultaneously with the action of the United States consul-general, in the same direc-

tion, and for similar reasons, relaxed his precautions with reference to the very considerable emigration from Japan to Hawaii.

Trusting that my action will meet with your approval,

I am, sir, very respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,  
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

#### MEXICO.

##### *One case of smallpox in Nogales.*

NOGALES, ARIZ., December 23, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to report 1 new case of smallpox in Nogales, Mex.

Very respectfully,

W. F. CHENOWETH,  
Sanitary Inspector.

#### RUSSIA.

##### *Cholera and cholera in Russia.*

ST. PETERSBURG, December 9, 1895.

Development of cholera and cholera in Russia, according to the information furnished by the medical department during the time herein stated, was as follows:

*Cholera*.—In government of Volyn, from November 10 to November 23, 479 cases and 204 deaths.

In government of Kiev during the same period, 173 cases and 60 deaths.

In government of Orel, from November 3 to November 30, 16 cases and 6 deaths.

*Cholera in*.—In the city of St. Petersburg, from November 23 to December 7, 120 cases and 60 deaths. The winter keeps still open, the weather mild and cloudy.

JOHN KAREL, *Consul-General*.

#### TURKEY.

##### *Cholera in Constantinople and vicinity.*

[Report No. 142.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 11, 1895.

On the 29th of last November 1 cholera case was observed in Copple at Stamboul at the quarter of Serajaharie Bashi. A second cholera case occurred on the 2d instant at Cassim Pasha, another suburb on the sea-shore of the Golden Horn. On the 7th instant another cholera case occurred at Scutari, on the Asiatic coast of the Bosphorus. Of these 3 cases only 1 proved fatal, that at the Cassim Pasha. Besides these cholera cases there are always cases of diphtheria and influenza.

An outbreak of cholera occurred at Augherek, near Constantinople. This village, the real name of which is Agakyriaki, is situated in the Gulf of Ismielt, Nicomiclia. The first cholera cases were observed on the 6th of last November. From this latter date up to the 19th of the same month 24 cholera deaths were registered. From the 20th up to the 25th of the same month 16 cholera cases were registered, of which 4 proved fatal.